## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

	for the
	District of New Mexico
United States of America v.  GILBERTO MARQUEZ-MARQUEZ  Defendant  ORDER OF DET	) ) Case No. 24-1246 MJ ) TENTION PENDING TRIAL
Part I - Eligibility for Detention	
Upon the	Zingiome, for Determina
Motion of the Government or Court's the Court held a detention hearing and found that det	pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(1), or s own motion pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(2), tention is warranted. This order sets forth the Court's findings of fact 142(i), in addition to any other findings made at the hearing.
	nd Law as to Presumptions under § 3142(e)
presumption that no condition or combination of and the community because the following cond  (1) the defendant is charged with one of  (a) a crime of violence, a violation § 2332b(g)(5)(B) for which a maxim  (b) an offense for which the maxim  (c) an offense for which a maximu  Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S. (21 U.S.C. §§ 951-971), or Chapte  (d) any felony if such person has b  (a) through (c) of this paragraph, of described in subparagraphs (a) through in subparagraphs (b) through its paragraphs (c) or a combination of the community of t	If the following crimes described in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(1): 1 of 18 U.S.C. § 1591, or an offense listed in 18 U.S.C. 1 imum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed; or 1 mum sentence is life imprisonment or death; or 1 mum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed in the 2 s.C. § 801-904), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act 2 or 705 of Title 46, U.S.C. (46 U.S.C. § 70501-70508); or 2 or een convicted of two or more offenses described in subparagraphs 2 or two or more State or local offenses that would have been offenses 2 ough (c) of this paragraph if a circumstance giving rise to Federal 2 pination of such offenses; or
(iii) any other dangerous weapon; (2) the defendant has previously been constant as \$3142(f)(1), or of a State or local offent to Federal jurisdiction had existed; and	ion of a firearm or destructive device (as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 921); or (iv) a failure to register under 18 U.S.C. § 2250; and onvicted of a Federal offense that is described in 18 U.S.C. se that would have been such an offense if a circumstance giving rise
	2) above for which the defendant has been convicted was release pending trial for a Federal, State, or local offense; <i>and</i>

(4) a period of not more than five years has elapsed since the date of conviction, or the release of the defendant from imprisonment, for the offense described in paragraph (2) above, whichever is later.

B. Rebuttable Presumption Arises Under 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e)(3) (narcotics, firearm, other offenses): There is a rebuttable presumption that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the defendant as required and the safety of the community because there is probable cause to believe that the defendant committed one or more of the following offenses:
(1) an offense for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 801-904), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 951-971), or Chapter 705 of Title 46, U.S.C. (46 U.S.C. §§ 70501-70508);
(2) an offense under 18 U.S.C. §§ 924(c), 956(a), or 2332b; (3) an offense listed in 18 U.S.C. § 2332b(g)(5)(B) for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed;
(4) an offense under Chapter 77 of Title 18, U.S.C. (18 U.S.C. §§ 1581-1597) for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 20 years or more is prescribed; or
(5) an offense involving a minor victim under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1201, 1591, 2241, 2242, 2244(a)(1), 2245, 2251, 2251A, 2252(a)(1), 2252(a)(2), 2252(a)(3), 2252A(a)(1), 2252A(a)(2), 2252A(a)(3), 2252A(a)(4), 2260, 2421, 2422, 2423, or 2425.
☐ C. Conclusions Regarding Applicability of Any Presumption Established Above
The defendant has not introduced sufficient evidence to rebut the presumption above, and detention is ordered on that basis. (Part III need not be completed.)
OR
The defendant has presented evidence sufficient to rebut the presumption, but after considering the presumption and the other factors discussed below, detention is warranted.
Part III - Analysis and Statement of the Reasons for Detention
After considering the factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(g) and the information presented at the detention hearing, the Court concludes that the defendant must be detained pending trial because the Government has proven:
By clear and convincing evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the safety of any other person and the community.
By a preponderance of evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the defendant's appearance as required.
In addition to any findings made on the record at the hearing, the reasons for detention include the following:
Weight of evidence against the defendant is strong  Subject to lengthy period of incarceration if convicted  Prior criminal history accests and reading that the participation in criminal activity while on probation, parole, or supervision  History of violence or use of weapons  History of alcohol or substance abuse  Lack of stable employment
☐ Lack of stable residence ☐ Lack of financially responsible sureties
L LACK OF HIMICIATIV RESPONSING SUPPLIES

## Significant family or other ties outside the United States Lack of legal status in the United States Subject to removal or deportation after serving any period of incarceration Prior failure to appear in court as ordered Prior attempt(s) to evade law enforcement Use of alias(es) or false documents Background information unknown or unverified Prior violations of probation, parole, or supervised release OTHER REASONS OR FURTHER EXPLANATION: 1. The Defendant Waixel a Jefendant Lawing.

## Part IV - Directions Regarding Detention

The defendant is remanded to the custody of the Attorney General or to the Attorney General's designated representative for confinement in a corrections facility separate, to the extent practicable, from persons awaiting or serving sentences or being held in custody pending appeal. The defendant must be afforded a reasonable opportunity for private consultation with defense counsel. On order of a court of the United States or on request of an attorney for the Government, the person in charge of the corrections facility must deliver the defendant to a United States Marshal for the purpose of an appearance in connection with a court proceeding.

Date: 09-03-2024

Kevin R. Sweazea, United States Magistrate Judge